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J. W. MILNES, Managing Editor
P. R. MILNES, Editor

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USELESSNESS OF FORTS

President Wilson is credited with favoring the construction of a great fortification to defend the passages between the Virginia capes, and another on Long Island to defend the sea approaches to New York City.

But the first lesson of the present war is that the greater the fortification, the bigger the trap. And that was the lesson also of our civil war, as Vicksburg proved; of the Franco-Prussian war, as Metz proved, of the Turko-Russian war as Plevna proved, of the Jap-Russian war as Port Arthur proved, of the present war as has been shown a dozen times.

Moreover forts that bar enemy ships from the Chesapeake would not prevent a landing at almost any point on the coast and a march on Washington. The same is true of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

These are only two sorts of defense worth anything nowadays—mobile ships and mobile troops, and enough of both. Nearly every dollar put into fortifications might better be put into submarines and hydroaeroplanes, to say nothing of the money that should be expended for dreadnaughts and battle cruisers and their complements. A well balanced fleet could hunt an enemy on the seas and prevent his armadas from ever sighting these shores.

As ships are better than shore batteries, so are troops better than fortresses. Verdun has been successfully defended by infantry in trenches of their own construction, whereas Antwerp, Namur and Liege, defended by Brialmont's steel cupolas, fell an easy prey to the "Krupp surprise." A fort still has its uses—to furnish a fixed pivot for an army in the field, for instance. But unless there is a mobile army, the fortress is of little use except to furnish a death trap for its defenders. The forts on the Gallipoli peninsula were easily knocked to pieces, but the allies have found the Turkish trenches hard nuts to crack.

If Washington fancies it can ignore its duty to the country by constructing costly fortifications instead of creating a great navy and a trained army, Washington is indulging in a dangerous illusion.

General Joffre, an engineer himself, knew enough at the beginning of the war to abandon Lille and Rheims, and no doubt repented not having abandoned Maulbeuge, where just 147 big German shells were necessary to knock a \$10,000,000 fortress into ruins.

Trench defense is the lesson of this war, so far as land operations are concerned. Even a comparatively small nation, if it will organize, can defend itself. The United States can make itself secure easily enough at not too great an expense—it has the money and men.

What is required is forethought, pains, creative purpose, consistent program, a proportion between our needs and our means. By such we shall forestall attack and save ourselves from humiliation.

NOW UP TO GERMANY.

President Wilson's note to Germany, reiterating the principles upon which this nation fought the war of 1812, is so pacifically phrased as almost to cause wonder why William J. Bryan hesitated to sign it. Of course, without restating it, all the conditions of the previous severe notes to Germany were affirmed as the solemn purpose of the Washington government.

But the note does not demand a "yes" or "no" answer. While yielding nothing, it leaves several loopholes open through which Germany can crawl provided she is willing to acknowledge the principles of the American contention without admitting for the time being that the Lusitania was an unarmed vessel. If, however, Germany should really be convinced that the Lusitania was not armed, and that, owing to misinformation, the captain of the submarine had committed an unlawful act for which indemnities will be paid, and agree that such violation of international law shall not occur again, the incident would be ended and the United States would achieve her purpose.

Did the last note of President Wilson leave no loophole, naturally the German government would prefer another enemy abroad to a serious defeat in the eyes of the people at home.

In the former communication, this government conveyed the threat of war to Germany. The first result of that threat was the back-down on the part of Germany in the Gulfight incident, a principle of international law really more serious than that of the spectacular Lusitania tragedy. The threat which caused the apology of Germany for the sinking of the Gulfight is kept alive in the president's latest letter.

But, while the president is fully alive to the fact that the rights of neutrals on the seas must be maintained at any cost, he fully realized, when the last letter was shaped, that it is much easier to get into war than it is to get out, and that the ultimate horror of armed conflict should be avoided unless everything else failed. He fully realized that he could not send an ultimatum to Germany, couched in language that would admit of no other answer than yes

or no, and not compel the German government, for the purpose of preserving its prestige at home, to send a curt rejection. As it is, Germany may, if she will, evade verbally, yet agree in spirit to all that the United States insists upon.

Of course, the German government knows that the Lusitania was unarmed, but its spies in New York have trumped up affidavits which make ground for argument and further correspondence and a final yielding to the rightful demands of the United States, which course Germany will follow unless her purpose is actually to set at defiance all laws of civilized warfare and pursue a course of ruthless murder.

Germany can have peace without humiliation, or she can have war with the United States.

SIX MONTHS FOR LAND AND STOCK STEALING WIFE OF ANOTHER MERGER OF BIG CATTLEMEN

BECAUSE OF TWO SMALL
GIRLS, AGED 4 AND 6,
M'LANE UNDECEID AS
TO WOMAN'S FATE.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Justice McLane who found Romulo Rodriguez and Mrs. Luciano Cervin guilty of adultery last Saturday, decided yesterday that the man is to serve six months in the county jail and as for the woman's fate he still remains in doubt.

Rodriguez was charged with running away from Jerome Junction with Mrs. Cervin and her two small girls, aged four and six, while the husband was out in the mines. The husband came to this city, discovered them in a room together and had them arrested.

McLane is certain about the punishment due the man, but that of the woman, because of the two small children, is a worry-producer. If he puts the woman in jail and leaves the two children with her, the sight and remembrance of the prison will never be forgotten by them. The county hospital has no room for them and the husband in Jerome Junction cannot be given the care of them because the proper attention would be lacking in such a case. The woman refuses to go back and live with the husband. McLane says that the woman is neat and clean and possibly a place for her to work in this city could be found and she could care for her children.

PRESCOTT WILL PUT ON GALA ATTIRE

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Prescott will be in gala attire for Frontier Days. The committee on decorations, headed by Lester Ruffner has canvassed every business house in the city and has secured pledges that they will not only decorate their show windows in artistic manner, but also the outside of the business buildings. The decorations will be in place on the morning of July 2, and will afford an inviting sight to the throngs of visitors who will arrive in Prescott for the celebration. The committee especially desires that all the business houses be properly lighted, as no other one thing gives strangers so good an impression as to see stores and business houses brilliantly lighted during a celebration. The city will blaze forth with the national colors and also the official Frontier Days colors, purple and gold. The committee will oversee the decorating of the principal streets and the plaza. It is planned to decorate from the depot, around the plaza and to the Yavapai Club on East Gurley and thence to the end of West Gurley. A special appeal will be made to all residents of Prescott to have their premises properly decorated.

Robert Craig, who is city manager of Phoenix, has kindly consented to ship all of the decorations owned by the City of Phoenix, to assist in the general decoration scheme during Frontier Days. The committee in charge is composed of Lester Ruffner, Ray Vyne, Henry Soder, A. W. Davis, M. V. Watson and Charles Snover.

SILVER BUTTE HITS RICH ORE BODY

(From Sunday's Daily.)

The old Silver Butte mine, in Thumb Butte district, revived a short time ago by Clarence Anderson, is making a fine showing in gold ore bodies determined, samples brought to the city yesterday attracting attention among mining men. Mr. Anderson states he cleaned out the old shaft 110 feet deep, and started to drifting, when a two-foot paystreak was opened up, the free metal indicating heavy values to the ton, but the assays were withheld, as they were exceptionally high. Mr. Anderson is making arrangements to place a mill on the ground, and in the meantime will begin sacking and shipping.

J. H. STEPHENS AND J. W. STEWART FORM CO-PARTNERSHIP OF ALL INTERESTS YESTERDAY.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

One of the most important livestock deals made in this county in recent years was that of yesterday in which J. H. Stephens and J. W. Stewart formed a co-partnership of all their land and cattle holdings in the western part of this county, with the Stewart ranch in Williamson valley designated as headquarters. The extent of this consolidation may be inferred when it is stated the Tank creek, D-I, Tonto and Toohay range ranches are included, giving this firm an area of 25 miles. The number of cattle affected in this transaction was not given publicly, but will run into the thousands of head.

The lands owned are fenced into different units, and several hundred acres in each are in a state of cultivation, with pasturing facilities rated as valuable. In addition to grazing sections set aside that are the best in the county.

Both Stephens and Stewart have been identified with the above country since young men, and the consolidation follows from close association for many years, and with benefits that are of mutual consideration.

OIL FLOTATION PROCESS BIG SUCCESS

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The oil flotation process of treating rebellious ores, installed at the Dunkirk mill on Slate creek, is not only solving a delicate problem of recovery of values to a remarkably high percentage, but the principle promises to revolutionize future methods of reduction in this field.

The Dunkirk is being operated by D. M. Clark and F. C. Whisman, and the former while in the city yesterday stated the new adjunct to the mill plant is working so successfully as to preclude any possibility whatever of failure. In first tests, copper ores were treated, which showed a saving of 98 per cent of their assay value, while silver was recovered to as high as 97 per cent. As the process continues to operate, scores of mine owners are visiting the works and making inspection, expressing themselves as astounded, and stating that their interests will be immeasurably benefited through this system of scientific treatment.

This process was installed by Superintendent Gray, of the concentrating department of the Humboldt smelters, and is the first of its character to be introduced in this county outside of the above smelting works. The Dunkirk mill is running two shifts at present, and ores from the Poverty and Dunkirk mines are being treated at about 20 tons per day.

GETCHELL TAKES OVER Y-P. CO. HOLDINGS

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The taking over of the holdings of the Y-P. Mining Company is among the important deals closed this week, in which N. H. Getchell assumed charge yesterday, under a bond, and henceforth will operate on an individual basis.

Since the creation of the above company, Mr. Getchell has been manager, while his father, Col. L. W. Getchell, was president, and with whom was associated Eastern stockholders. Under the new arrangement, active mining is to resume at once, and a force of ten men was sent to the camp yesterday. The ore reserves developed in recent years will afford a large tonnage for treatment, and the plan is to start the mill running before the 1st of July. The cash claim will be the point of exploration, where development had been centered by the retiring company in determining ore bodies that has resulted in this transaction being closed up. A large line of supplies was sent to the camp yesterday.

MEXICAN FINED \$300 BY JUDGE SMITH

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Three hundred dollars fine in default of which defendant is to work it out at the rate of \$1 per day at hard labor was the sentence pronounced in the Superior court yesterday by Judge Smith for Cruz Medina who pleaded guilty to a charge of assault with a deadly weapon last Saturday.

Medina is the Mexican who did not know whether he wanted to plead guilty or not and had a plea of not guilty entered for him by Judge Smith. He later made up his mind to plead guilty and was sentenced accordingly. He is the man who arrested a month and a half ago was about on a charge of having robbed and then cut Florentine Garcia, another Mexican with a knife. Medina at first blamed the crime on another man but he could not prove it so he decided to enter a plea of guilty and take his medicine.

COCAINE SOLD TO SOLDIERS AT PANAMA

PANAMA, June 11. (Associated Press Cor.)—Captain F. W. Coleman, U. S. A., commanding the patrol company, who has been investigating the illegal traffic in cocaine in the canal zone, states he found many of the habits of the tenderloin district of Panama not only were addicted to the cocaine habit but also were acting as agents for several of the largest drug stores in the city in the sale of the drug. He obtained conclusive evidence showing the connection between the small peddlers and the large vendors. He ascertained also that in many instances the soldiers and others can easily obtain the drug direct from leading drug stores.

It has been learned that between 100 and 150 soldiers have already formed the habit and that its use has been growing very rapidly, especially among the recruits who have recently come to the isthmus. Most of these young soldiers are from the interior of the United States. No cases have been found among the soldiers of the Twenty-ninth infantry, which formerly was stationed near New York city and thus probably have come in contact with the results of the drug habit.

One of the distressing features, according to the military authorities, is the lack of adequate co-operation on the part of the national police authorities of Panama. They seem to be willing to arrest and fine the small peddlers who are mostly negroes, but unwilling to make an example of the druggists, all of whom are influential men in the community. Captain Coleman obtained conclusive evidence that one of the leading druggists of Panama was making a specialty of the cocaine traffic but owing to the apathy and unwillingness of the Panama authorities was unable to obtain adequate punishment.

The laws of Panama do not provide for more than a nominal punishment upon conviction. They specify a sentence of 29 days in jail, which may be tripled if, in the discretion of the mayor of Panama such additional punishment is warranted. Heretofore the drug store owners and large vendors of habit-forming drugs have escaped with light fines. The canal zone laws provide a severe penalty for the vending and use of drugs and few cases have arisen among the white canal workers.

A detailed report of the investigation has been prepared by Major H. A. White, U. S. A., of the judge advocate general's department, and sent to the war department.

BIG RYE CROP

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Fifty tons of rye without any irrigation whatever was the yield this season at the dry ranch of C. E. Burton, near Jerome Junction. The owner was in the city yesterday and stated the quality could not be excelled in any country. The crop attained a height of six feet.

NEW HOME MEMBERS

PHOENIX, June 12.—E. O. Dowd of Prescott, Dr. M. M. Gilbert of Mesa, and S. S. Rogers of Wilcox, were admitted to the Pioneers' Home at Prescott yesterday by the board of control. All three of the candidates are over 80 years of age. Mr. Rogers being 91.

RAH FOR JOHN

TARRYTOWN, June 12.—A son was born to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., today. The expected arrival of the child is understood to be the reason why Rockefeller postponed his contemplated visit to Colorado.

GOOD SHOWING AT UNITED VERDE EXTENSION

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Development is still being vigorously carried on at the Verde Extension and the management is greatly pleased with the results.

Preparations are being made for large shipments of ores to the custom smelter at Clarkdale. An aerial tramway will carry the ore from the shaft to the ore bins which have recently been built at a switch on the Tunnel railroad. During the construction of the tram the high grade ores will be carried down the trail to the bins on burrows. The production of both high grade ores as well as medium grades is highly satisfactory to the management, the medium grades ranging from 7 to 15 per cent while the high grades range from 35 to 56 per cent.

The United Verde Extension Company has just completed the purchase of several very important adjoining properties which lay on the south and east of the Edith shaft, the total cost of which exceeds \$100,000. These properties are considered very valuable and will add materially to the already valuable holdings of the United Verde Extension.

The properties were known locally as the Gadette, The Gadette & Shea, The Rourke, Lippy & Stifel, Johnson and the Ross and Rothermel group in which Harry Parker and James M. Layman were interested. — Jerome News.

SENTENCING OF W. U. COOPER POSTPONED

(From Sunday's Daily.)

On motion of Attorney Robt. E. Morrison, time for pronouncing sentence in the case of W. U. Cooper, convicted of assault with a deadly weapon, was continued until July 12. A jury returned a verdict of guilty against Cooper last Thursday after deliberating for seven hours and he was to have been sentenced yesterday morning by Judge Smith in the Superior court. The 12 men recommended him to the mercy of the court.

Cooper was charged with shooting at George Michaels, a surveyor with a 44-caliber rifle. The affair was the result of a land dispute in Skull valley between Cooper and two other men. Cooper and the others had agreed to have a line run between their property to settle the disagreement. When Michaels and two other surveyors made the survey and it went against the man who was found guilty, he proceeded to chase them off the property with the use of firearms and his arrest followed.

A motion by Morrison for a new trial was denied by Judge Smith.

ROAD FUND ABOUT SPENT; WORK WILL STOP

(From Sunday's Daily.)

TUCSON, June 11.—The county road fund is about exhausted and the work now under way will be ended by the end of this month. No further work will be undertaken until the latter part of this year, in November probably. The greater part of the work done this year has been on the Tanque Verde road and the Mission road. The Highway Magazine in its last issue contains photographs of a part of the Mission road and the Silver Bell road in this county.

County Attorney Hilzinger is working on the call for the bond election which will be issued just as soon as it is completed by the board of supervisors. As it is now being drawn up the call will include the proposed improvements in one item making a blanket call similar to the election notice issued in Pinal county. The call will be for an election to vote on a \$400,000 bond issue and leaves the supervisors free to use their own judgment as to where to expend the money.

Another plan for the call is being talked of and that is to divide the issue into three parts so that the voters may make selection of what they want and what they object to. If this plan is carried out the issue will be for the highways, county roads and the Salino Canyon route.

JUNE BRIDES

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Society editors are today noting an unusually large crop of capital June brides. Detention here of many officials, congressmen and diplomats because of the war situation, has increased the number of June weddings originally planned for Newport or other cool resorts. Society is staying on the job too, and causing unusual summer activity.

BETTER MILK TO SAVE PRECIOUS BABY CROP

ONE OF TOPICS TO BE
DISCUSSED BY
PHYSICIANS WHO HOLD
MEETING TODAY

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Meeting in the auditorium of the High school building the fourth annual conference of the Arizona State, County and City Health Officers will commence this morning at 10 o'clock. The session today will be devoted to a milk symposium. Papers will be given by prominent dairymen, health officers and consumers, as outlined in the following program:

- Milk Symposium—
- (a) Milk from a Dairymen's Standpoint.
- (b) Milk from a Health Officer's Standpoint.
- (c) Milk from a Consumer's Standpoint.
- (d) Dairy Inspection.

John Dennett, Jr.
E. S. Godfrey.
Mrs. W. D. Baker.
Charles A. Meserve.
Discussed by: John W. Flint, T. P. Manning, O. B. Patton, E. C. Wills, Meade Cline, J. W. Bazell.

The public is cordially invited to the session, the main topic at which will be better milk saves babies. When a baby is insufficiently nourished or fed on poor milk the baby is not given the "square deal," and may even suffer serious and permanent injury. It is now known that many backward children are simply the result of improper feeding or impure foods.

The housewife cannot judge of that quality of the milk on which its healthfulness most particularly depends, namely the care with which it is produced, and the kind and number of bacteria which it contains. That depends on skilled work in an expensive and elaborate laboratory. Low quality milk, low in cream, although possibly a fraud on the pocketbook never kills or causes illness. Dirty milk, with the high bacteria it contains, however, is a prolific means of spreading diphtheria, typhoid, scarlet fever and diseases of the digestive organs, including the bowels, and is undoubtedly the greatest murderer of the present age.

The milkman desires to deliver only good milk for he is ambitious to hold his patron's trade, and establish a good reputation as to the quality of his product. Unfortunately, a few producers are careless and negligent, thus forcing the county and city health officers, with the aid of the facilities of the state laboratory to become the champions and defenders of the rights of the baby and the invalid to obtain good milk.

In soliciting and accepting a customer's patronage the milk dealer voluntarily assumes the obligation of supplying good milk, and of providing the equipment and means of producing, handling and delivering the milk in good, safe condition. If he does not do so, he does not fulfill his part of the obligations, and should retire from the field.

While the health officer cannot and should not favor the producer, but should consider only the babies and consuming public in their rights, he must of course be reasonable in his demands.

Backward Children Preventable.

At the afternoon session of the association, Dr. H. T. Southworth of this city will present a paper on "Systematic Examination of School Children. How Can It Best Be Accomplished?"

This is a question of vital importance to the parents, and also to the taxpayers, as it is now known that a great deal of the backwardness in school children can be prevented or materially decreased. In many cases the abnormal condition is due to insufficient or faulty nutrition, in other cases to poor teeth, poor eyes, adenoids and many other removable causes. Many children change or develop unfavorable conditions so gradually that the parents do not notice the change. Sometimes the parent does not realize that some little peculiarity or defect of the child can be overcome or removed. The examination by a competent physician under such conditions is of inestimable value to the child, the parents and the community.

Dr. Southworth's paper will be well worth hearing and the subsequent discussion will be very instructive and interesting. Every one interested is cordially invited to attend at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

For quick and artistic job work, the Journal-Miner is the place.